

Your Right to Know  
Is the Key to All Your Liberties  
**EDITORIALS**

Six TORRANCE HERALD NOVEMBER 8, 1959

**THOUGHT FOR TODAY**—When more of the people's sistance is exacted through the form of taxation than is necessary to meet the just obligations of government and expenses of its economical administration, such exaction becomes ruthless extortion and a violation of the fundamental principles of a free government.—President Grover Cleveland, December, 1886.

**Fast Action Lauded**

The city has good reason to cheer this week—it appears quite probable that traffic control signals at the dangerous intersection of Hawthorne Ave. and Carson St. adjacent to the mushrooming Del Amo Shopping Center will be in operation by Dec. 1.

That heartening news was revealed this week by Mayor Albert Isen, who enlisted the aid of Assemblyman Vincent Thomas in cutting through mountains of red tape in the procedure for getting the badly needed signals installed.

Bids for installation of the control devices were called this week and will be opened a week from tomorrow. Work should be started immediately after awarding of the contract to the successful bidder.

According to the timetable worked out by Mayor Isen and Assemblyman Thomas, the Dec. 1 target date is not unreasonable.

The Herald joins with others of the city in lauding the crash program efforts made by local officials to get the proper controls on the intersection which has claimed one life and many injuries.

The Herald joins also in the prayer that the timetable can be maintained. To fail could be a tragedy.

**Opinions of Others**

It doesn't take an expert economist with a flock of deegres after his name to see the adverse effect that ever upward spiraling wages, cost of living, and taxes are having on this nation's economy. It takes just plain "Horse Sense" to appreciate the danger.—Woodburn (Ore.) Independent.

Every once in a while someone takes a crack at trying to come up with a word picture of the size of the national debt that can be imagined. Latest one is by Rep. Minshall (R-Ohio): "One million dollars is a stack of \$1000 bills approximately four inches high; one billion is a stack of bills 333 feet high." To illustrate the national debt, you'd need a stack of bills more than 18 miles high. We haven't checked the figures, but what's a mile more or less.—Detroit (Mich.) Detroit.

It is fine for us to enjoy religious freedom with the right to worship as we please, but it does us little good unless we really worship.—Canton (Ga.) Tribune.

**STAR GAZER**  
By CLAY R. POLLAN

Your Daily Activity Guide  
According to the Stars,  
read words corresponding to numbers of your Zodiac birth sign.

<b>ARIES</b> 22 2-17-24-30 38-44-52-58	<b>Taurus</b> 21 6-18-27-32 33-72-86-90	<b>GEMINI</b> 22 30-37-41-46 50-59-75	<b>CANCER</b> 23 10-12-31-49 57-66-79-85	<b>LEO</b> 24 4-7-8-43 53-54-71	<b>VIRGO</b> 24 15-26-30-42 65-78-87-89	<b>LIBRA</b> 23 15-33-48-52 60-77-81-88	<b>SCORPIO</b> 23 1-23-47-41 59-70-80-84	<b>SAGITTARIUS</b> 23 22-28-39 42-53	<b>CAPRICORN</b> 23 20-29-40-45 54-67-74	<b>AQUARIUS</b> 21 21-25-35-51 56-58-68	<b>PISCES</b> 22 11-13-16-55 62-75
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1 Let 22 Form 61 Bygone  
3 Stand 32 Name 62 Hint  
4 News 34 Your 63 A  
5 Day 35 Be 64 Come  
6 Brain 36 Watch 65 Make  
7 May 37 Good 66 Affairs  
8 Be 38 The 67 Year  
9 Bright 39 Friendly 68 Weary  
10 Active 40 Love 69 Tire  
11 Inspiring 41 Intentions 70 Tolerant  
12 Day 42 Contacts 71 Bad  
13 Day 43 Negative 72 Artistic  
14 Promising 44 Panacea 73 Way  
15 Day 45 May 74 Right  
16 Cultivate 46 Pave 75 Talents  
17 Aside 47 Be 76 Bright  
18 And 48 Uncertain 77 The  
19 Old 49 To 78  
20 Money 50 The 79  
21 You 51 Nervous 80 Forgiving  
22 And 52 Later 81 Go  
23 Bygone 53 Or 82  
24 And 54 Downright 83  
25 Could 55 Your 84 Sympathetic  
26 Friends 56 And 85 Trips  
27 Brown 57 Domestic 86 Combination  
28 People 58 Mentally 87 Going  
29 You 59 Way 88 Active  
30 Good 60 Hours 89 Sure  
31 Adverse 61 Today 90  
32 Neutral

**CROSSWORD PUZZLE**

**ACROSS**

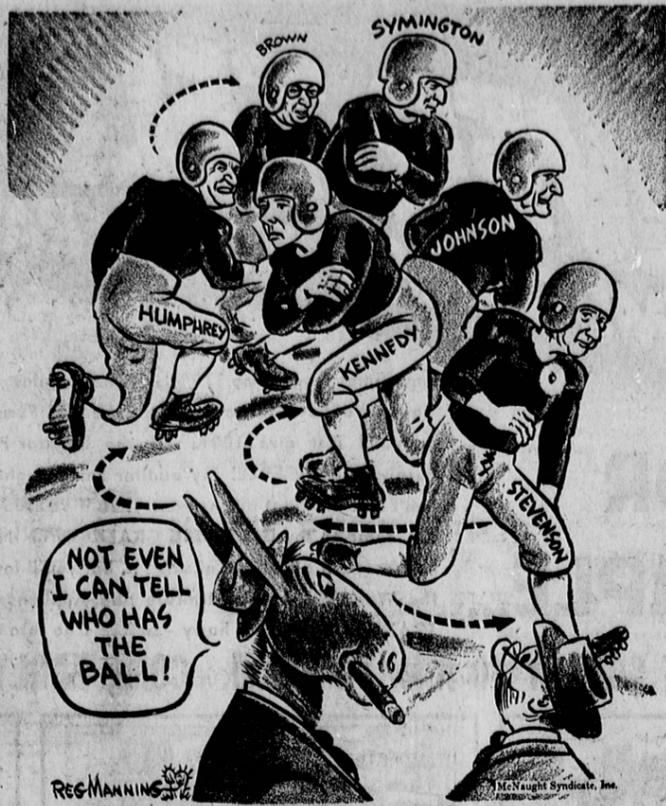
- 1-Away
- 4-Fruit
- 9-Animal's foot
- 13-Goes by water
- 14-Period of time
- 15-Award
- 17-Reply
- 18-Manner
- 19-Captain
- 21-Distance measure (pl.)
- 23-Inlet
- 24-Bacteriologist's wife
- 27-Be mistaken
- 28-Household pet
- 29-Dart
- 30-Proposition
- 31-Mat
- 32-Beverage
- 33-French article
- 34-Mental images
- 35-Flag's nickname
- 37-Title of respect
- 38-Clever
- 39-Equality
- 40-Daughter
- 41-Diminishes
- 42-Distant
- 44-Plurified
- 46-Prohibited
- 48-Rocky hill
- 50-Designated
- 52-Paddle
- 53-Hill
- 54-Writing tablet
- 55-Twisted

**DOWN**

- 1-Train
- 2-Evergreen tree
- 3-Resident
- 4-Heady pale
- 5-Numeration
- 6-1416
- 7-South American mammal
- 8-Slave
- 9-Alloy having tin as base
- 10-Beast
- 11-Armed conflict
- 16-Stroke
- 18-Breathes loudly in sleep
- 20-River island
- 21-Malodorous
- 22-West away
- 23-Tattered
- 25-Not hollow
- 26-Pitchers
- 28-Race of lettuce
- 29-Everyone
- 31-Deadly
- 32-Swift river
- 35-Attempt
- 36-Possesses
- 37-Misery
- 39-Pertaining to punishment
- 40-Lure of slender fish
- 43-Limits
- 44-Pippen
- 45-Wager
- 47-Organ of hearing
- 48-Arid
- 51-Parent (colloq.)

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**Split-D, Hidden-Ball Play**



**Giant Crop Surpluses**

By REYNOLDS KNIGHT

Taxpayers are paying dearly for this year's huge harvests.

Aggregate crop output probably will equal last year's record. The Federal production index stands at 118 per cent of the 1947-49 average. Officials think price supports covering this year's crops will require a Federal outlay of around \$2.5 billion.

The 17 per cent fatter crop will force the government to spend far more than last year's record \$280 million outlay. This increase may be offset somewhat by lower spending for other crops. Wheat production, for example, is a fourth lower than in 1958. The cotton crop is bigger, but lower support rates should cut net expenses.

Surplus stockpiles, taken over by the government through loan foreclosures, show no signs of getting smaller. It costs something in excess of \$1.5 million a day merely to store these. The total cost—payments to farmers, storage, subsidization of exports, interest on money tied up in stockpile ownership, etc.—is now second only to defense expenditures in the national budget.

All of this adds up to only one thing—the "complete and abject failure of the farm program"—says a spokesman for the nation's leading grain handling and processing firm.

Robert C. Woodworth, vice president of Cargill, Incorporated, told a Dallas, Tex., audience that the failure of the farm support program must result in the government's withdrawal from an "ill-advised economic experiment, an example of government's participation beyond its competence."

"The majority of farmers already know this, and both political parties—no matter what they say in public—merely try their utmost to unload the program before it blows up in their faces."

"Support programs, as they are presently distributed, miss by a country mile the original objectives of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, namely the rendering of assistance to a hard-pressed and economically handicapped segment of our society. Payments are made most liberally to those who need them least and fall almost entirely to reach those who need them most."

An inventor has come up with a special typewriter key that makes erasures by moving the shift key up and down; it can be attached to ordinary machines with little alteration. . . . A talking scale that delivers a taped soles spiel along with your weight is making its debut in supermarkets. . . . Carbonated coffee—all coffee, not just

coffee-flavored soda pop—soon will be world-marketed by a firm in Colombia.

Manufacturers of imported cars, eyeing a record 600,000 sales in the United States for 1959, found out long ago that American buyers were becoming increasingly resistant to frequent model changes.

"They don't like to see their hard-earned dollars slip away in cars that depreciate too much too soon," Robert E. Valode, chief executive officer in the United States for Renault, told a conference of marketing executives recently.

"Many buyers now favor the makes that offer little changes over long periods of time," Valode told the 31st annual Boston Conference on Distribution. "They know that their investment will depreciate slowly, in accordance with the use of the car, and not rapidly because of style change."

He believes, too, that model stability helps to solve the major problem of today's auto selling—service. "A car that is to be sold everywhere must be repairable everywhere," Valode pointed out. "Engineers must take this into consideration when designing a car. As far as the customer is concerned, the 'snob' motive for buying a particular model has given place to another motive—that of being certain that a car can be, and will be, rapidly and economically serviced."

Demand for such items as \$300 full-length mink coats and \$1400 jewel-studded smoking pipes is reported by a Texas department store that caters to the carriage trade. "This is the first time in years that buyers haven't complained about declining stock prices, higher taxes, or anything else, for that matter," says a spokesman.

The clientele of this particular store is hardly representative of a cross-section of U.S. shoppers, of course. But merchants in many cities find that customers today are less inclined to haggle over price than in the past. Luxury fur and jewel salons in New York report more big-ticket items being sold.

Holiday help will be harder to get this year, say department stores; competition from suburban branches lures clerks who ordinarily would have to travel into the city. . . . Another Yuletide note: Christmas trees, more of which come from managed plantations as will evergreens become harder to find, will cost more this season—as much as \$6 for a six-foot tree. . . . An outboard motor manufacturer placed 15 boats at the disposal of bankers and their wives attending a Miami convention, with the soft-sell objective of luring more banks into pleasure-boat financing.

**Ann Landers in Russia**

**Dissolved Family Unit Basis For Most Divorces in Russia**

(This is the sixth in a series of 12 articles by the author of America's most popular human relations column.)

By ANN LANDERS

MOSCOW — In the 1920s if a Russian wanted a divorce, he had only to drop around to the courthouse during lunch hour, fill out a form, pay two rubles (20 cents) and the divorce was granted.

Frequently the discarded mate received the first inkling that he or she had been discarded when a postcard arrived in the mail. If the postcard arrived during working hours, the neighbors knew first.

Two decades of postcard divorces show the foundations of Russian family life. By 1940 it was apparent that the free-love program was mighty expensive. But it took a global war to bring the crisis to a head.

THE RUSSIANS lost 7,500,000 soldiers in World War II. Today there are five women to two men in the 18-50 year bracket. The men who survived were in demand and too many of them behaved accordingly. A man could move out of the apartment of a woman who had borne him a child without so much as a goodbye. It was not uncommon for an unprincipled heel to have three families in production at one time.

A year before the war ended, the situation became so critical that the government lowered the boom. When the statutes governing divorce were rewritten in 1944, no official grounds were stated. Instead, the courts were given discretion to grant or deny a divorce depending on the case.

The courts were instructed to grant divorces only when family life had become impossible or "ceased to exist." Chronic alcoholism, insanity, and incurable illness or desertion are considered valid for divorce.

THE SUREST WAY to get a divorce, however, is to prove that the family unit has ceased to exist by simply moving out and starting a family elsewhere. A man who appears in court and pleads that he is not living with his wife and has a new set of children has a very good case.

Russian divorce works this way: The plaintiff must first place the announcement in a newspaper. That costs 300 rubles (\$30) and the waiting list is a long one. It often takes from nine months to a year to get a notice printed. It is whispered that Russian newspaper editors are frequently offered bribes by affluent impatient people.

THE NEXT STEP is to hire an attorney if you do not wish to state your own case. This is done by contacting the College of Advocates (similar to our Bar Assn.). You may request a specific lawyer if you have a preference and you'll probably get him. Otherwise the court assigns a lawyer. The client pays the College of Advocates the required fee for the attorney's services. The attorney gets 70 per cent and the College of Advocates gets 30 per cent.

When the announcement is printed you must appear at the People's Court with the clipping. The case is then scheduled to be heard "in a few days." This means another month of delay.

The People's Court cannot grant a divorce. It is merely a preliminary hearing of the formal complaint. A perfunctory attempt is made by the judge to reconcile the couple but no one seems disappointed when the attempt fails.

"THIS IS JUST a stalling process to discourage people," I was told by a Russian musician who was an authority on the subject since he had been through three divorces.

After the complaint has been heard the case is sent to a higher court. In Moscow it is the City Court. Ordinarily there is a waiting period there of nine months to a year.

The court is required to impose a fine on either or both parties involved in a divorce suit. If the court decides one party is clearly in the wrong, he must pay the total fine. In the majority of divorce suits, the fine is split. The fine for the first divorce is \$50, the second \$100, and third third, \$150.

A RUSSIAN does not pay alimony if his wife is able-bodied and can work. If she is past 50, crippled or not well he may be compelled to give her enough money for rent and food.

The case of a Russian who was forced to pay heavy alimony was such a rarity it received wide publicity. Here are the details:

A Russian army officer of high rank took up with a platinum blond actress. (There's plenty of peroxide action in Russia.) The actress was 10 years younger than the officer's own daughter. The Russian word for such an alliance is "skondol."

WHEN THE officer appeared in the City Court to divorce his wife he was shocked to find the court had decided to make an example of him. He was granted the divorce because

the blond was with child but he was ordered to pay one-third of his monthly income to his 55-year-old wife.

He shouted, "robber" in the courtroom and moaned that he was being persecuted.

AND NOW L WAS about to see a Russian divorce trial, thanks to Henry Kline, a Russian-born New York attorney. Although Russian courtrooms are open to all who wish to enter, I felt I would get much more out of the proceedings if I had an interpreter.

Eleonora, my assigned In-tourist interpreter, could not accompany me. Her orders were to discourage the "Amerikansky journaliska" from attending any courtroom session. She had told me the proceedings were closed to the public.

This courtroom was even more poorly ventilated and shabbier than the one we had visited the day before. The floors sagged and the plaster walls were cracked. There were only 16 people present, including the three judges.

THE FIRST CASE pitted Anna Ospenskeya against Vladimir Ospenskeya. Anna was employed in a shoe factory. Vladimir was a construction worker. She was suing him for divorce on grounds that he had left her eight year ago to live with another woman. Anna now had two children by Sasha Terminoff, a taxi driver, and was expecting a third.

"It is embarrassing," Anna's lawyer complained. "Anna's two children are in school under the name of Ospenskeya, yet everyone knows the man in the house is named Terminoff. The children should not carry this mark on them."

The lawyer became quite dramatic. Kline told me this was unnecessary because the lawyer had a cinch case and he knew it. It is not uncommon, however, for a client to slip a bonus to an attorney who has performed well.

VLADIMIR WAS called to the stand and with eyes lowered he admitted he had left Anna and the children in 1951.

"Why did you desert your family?" one of the judges asked him.

"Because our tempers did not harmonize," Vladimir replied matter-of-factly. "Divorce granted," the judge announced.

But still the divorce calendars are jammed and there's always a waiting list.

THE NEXT CASE was Nicolai Petrovich against Valentina Petrovich. Nicolai was a dark-eyed, square-jawed man of about 30. He was employed as a waiter in a resort hotel in Odessa. He had taken three days from his job to come to Moscow for a divorce. Nicolai was not represented by counsel.

Valentina, he asserted, had not borne him a child in their four years of marriage. He left her two years ago following what he described as her second self-induced home abortion.

Nicolai was now living with Kerentina Jenkonova, who had borne him twin sons. He wanted his freedom from Valentina so he could marry Kerentina.

NICOLAI SPOKE for about 10 minutes, describing Valentina as a lazy, no-good wife who neither kept house nor worked at a steady job. He said her mother interfered constantly and had set a match to their marriage from the beginning. He spoke in a forthright, laconic manner that sounded rehearsed but nonetheless convincing.

The judge asked Valentina, a pimply-faced mountain of a girl, to take the stand. She was seated next to her mother who wept and wrung her hands throughout the proceedings.

"Is it true that you caused yourself to have two home abortions?" the judge asked.

"IT IS A LIE," she shouted angrily. "The first abortion was nature's work. The second was because of Nicolai. He beat me with his fists during an argument and caused me to lose the baby the same evening."

"Do you have a witness?" the judge asked.

"I have no witness. How did I know he would make up such a lie?"

"Do you wish to contest the divorce?" the judge asked.

"I don't want him any more. The other woman can have him, and it will serve her right."

THE DIVORCE was granted. The judge announced a brief intermission and everyone adjourned to the hall. Kline asked me if I had seen enough. I had. The words of the Russian psychiatrist came back to me—"Nobody has problems in Russia," he had said smugly. "The system takes care of everything." (Copyright, 1958, Field Enterprises, Inc.)



RUSSIAN MILITIAMEN . . . Ann Landers stops off to chat with several Russian militiamen who had been on duty at the United States Exposition during its showing in Moscow. Throughout the length of her visit in Russia, Miss Landers made a point of talking to the people on the job and in their homes.